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•		OEURE I.				
	<u> An</u>	ignment in autumn 1936 - August 1938				
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50X1		animals (dogs) for research projects were kept in a basement of this building. The medical school probably had clinics in different hospitals in the city.				
	Ass	signment in the Far East, October 1938 - July 1947				
50X1 50X1 50X1 50X1	2.	At the end of the war in 1915 the Soviet Far East Army plentifully supplied with redical material. Considerable stores were also received from Manchuris as war-booty. singled out ginseng as a scarce item in the Soviet Far East at that time. Ginseng roots were usually obtained from China and Manchuria and were collected yearly. After the war they reappeared in the Basaars in the Maritime Province. The root was kept usually in 40-50% ethyl alcohol or vodka.				
	3.	In practice all medical supplies were requisitioned from Moscow, although minor drugs were produced locally. Supplies were ordered by catalog and were furnished only according to the "norm" set up, not according to what was really needed. On the other hand, in the event of an emergency (e.g. an epidemic) no norms were considered, and whatever was needed was supplied usually by air-transport.				
50X 50X		The source of all medical supplies was Moscow except for dental laboratory supplies which were obtained from a Farmzavod in Leningrad. Cities from which drugs originated were Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, and Sverdlovsk. No medical supplies were produced in Vladivostok, Voroshilov or Khabarovsk. In fact, nothing was produced in the field of medical supplies in the East. Reference to the non-producing area was modified to mean the area east of Lake Baikal				
	5.	Normally an order for medical supplies was submitted twice a year. Army hospitals and polyclinics did not order directly from Moscow but submitted the order to a medical army administrative department. The orders were then forwarded to Khabarovsk where they were filled in part from stocks in the medical warehouse there. The Khabarovsk warehouse then sent to Moscow for more supplies. The medical supplies warehouse in Khabarovsk was huge. This warehouse was located two to three kilometers away from the second railroad station in Khabarovsk City, (the station located in the city's outskirts). The first railroad station was located in the center of Khabarovsk.				
50)		Captured Japanese medical supplies, of which a large amount came from Harbin, were collected at Kameninybolov in warehouses constructed there during the war. The Soviet First Army garrison received some of these supplies; some were distributed throughout the Maritime Province to				

do not know whether these warehouses were still maintained at Kameni-Rybolov. They were not constructed for permanent use and were more properly described as storage places. Soviet soldiers used to break into the Kameni-Rybolov warehouse, tie up the sentry and steal medicinal alcohol. There were also x-ray instruments stored at Kameni-Rybolov.

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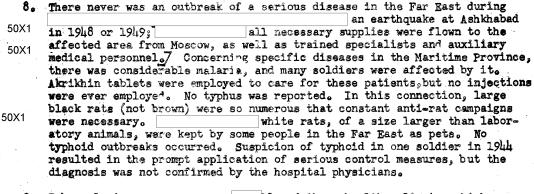
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7. Warehouses and hospitals in the Far East in mid-1917 had medical supply reserves allegedly sufficient to last for several years. An army garrison of division size had its own dispensary, hospital and warehouse. This

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warehouse was divided into two sections. One section contained items for routine dispensing. The other section was the emergency store (NZ - *neprikosnovennyy zapas*). The latter was not to be used except in emergency, e.g. outbreak of epidemics or hostilities. This emergency store had been planned in order to have supplies immediately available for at least one year. Items in stock subject to deterioration were carefully checked and replaced.



- Tuberculosis was very common blamed the unhealthy climate, which was always subject to sudden change. Nights were always damp. Summer temperatures of 50°C were experienced. Humidity in the summer was so high that it was difficult to breathe. Officers who contracted the disease received operative care and were usually sent to Central Asia (the Kirghiz, Uzbek or Kazakh republics), where they could spend about two months and where they could receive "koumiss" to drink. Later they were sent to Yalta. Officers and their families were sent back together. Enlisted men with tuberculosis were demobilized. Local residents were never sent out of the area.
- 10. In order to build up physical resistance in the soldiers, they were required to exercise every day in their underclothes, even in cold weather. The climate was of such severity that newcomers from middle Asiatic areas frequently died from its effects. New arrivals constantly contracted colds although the incidence of colds decreased after a period of prolonged service in the Far East.
- 11. the weather is getting warmer in Siberia. In 1948 Omsk had a winter which was the mildest ever experienced there according to long-time residents.
- 12. Incidence of venereal disease was quite high, particularly after 1945, because of the arrival of soldiers from Berlin and other European areas, and from Manchuria. Venereal diseases also rose among the civil population after this time. It was not uncommo to have a 90% incidence of venereal disease in some military units. Conorrhea was principally involved although syphilis was also found. No punishment was inflicted on soldiers contracting venereal diseases unless the soldier was a member of the Communist Party, in which case serious punishment resulted. Those who contracted VD were cared for in polyclinics. At a polyclinic only one doctor was available to care for hundreds of cases. Penicillin was very scarce in the Far East, and could only be purchased from covert sources. Sulfidin (sic) was employed by the doctors to treat WD. Sufferers from VD were probably not sent home. in the immediate post-war years at least 50% of the Far East forces suffered from VD, but now the incidence has decreased.

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- 13. The only other disease which required special control efforts was dysentery, but cases were rare, and the Soviet authorities exercised considerable care to protect food from contamination. No cholera was ever reported.
- The average Soviet soldier had an active disinclination in submitting to immunization. Wherever possible, injections were avoided and personal immunization records were falsified. Typhoid, typhus and tetanus vaccines were administered in the spring. These vaccines were on hand in the hospitals, and the army got them eventually from Moscow or Khabarovsk, although they were not made in the latter city.
- 15. Educational facilities in the Far East were not of very high level.
- the veterinary school was in Vladivostok. Howthe veterinary school was also located in
 vladivostok, and this too was not on a university level, but of quite
 inferior standards. There was no such thing as an *institute* in the
- In the West, no one was interested in going to the Far East to study.

 The trip usually required ten 24-hour days from Moscow to Vladivostok.

 A special pass for travel to the Far East was needed; no pass was required for the journey west.

 the pass-requirement was a security measure to hide the existence of Soviet concentration camps in East Siberia. The residents were not prevented by administrative rules from going west because the trip west was too expensive to permit many such journies. Only the food was better in the Far East; there was nothing else to recommend it.
- 17. Students could go to the European Soviet Union to study; however, examinations to qualify were held at the place of study. Applications were mailed to the school of choice. Students then were notified to come to the school. Fare was paid by the student. Passing the examinations entitled the student to a stipend (about 100 R/month), a free room and student mess facilities. Financially the student would have to support himself for the first year.
- Doctors for the Far East were not trained in that region but were ordered there from the West. Doctors so assigned were obliged to accept because their documents (e.g. diplomas) were sent before them.

 with financial means these documents could be bought back, but it would be difficult to do so.
- 19. don't know the exact system for furnishing medical care to the individual soldier. However, the steps the soldier would take to obtain 50X1 medical attention. The patient usually reported to a Wsanitarnaya chast*, a dispensary available to his unit. Here about three feldshers 50X1 were on duty, and perhaps a "vrach" would also be available. If the patient needed more than superficial care he would be given a slip referring him to a field hospital to which he would walk, or, if unable, be transported by ambulance. In this hospital there were specialists able to offer better care. However, a division hospital which was staffed by a medical sanitary battalion (MedSanBat) had a better qualified staff than in the lower hospitals. A military district hospital, which had been built during Czarist times, was located in Voroshilov. It was located on the southern edge of Voroshilov. There were several red brick buildings. The whole area covered by the district hospital was about two to three sq km. In this hospital each corps had its own section. Altogether, several thousand beds were

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available for army patients. Special sections were available for ENT, womens diseases, internal medicine, infectious diseases. It serviced only the Maritime Province.

- 20. Every division had a MedSanBat, headed by a major or lieutenant colonel, or, rerely, a captain. The soldiers in this battalion received some military training but were primarily specialists (medical corpsmen with specialized training). The MedSanBat was motorized and had no horse-drawn equipment. It was expected that it would withdraw along with a retreating division.
- 21. A field hospital was formerly stationed in Whorel but only until 1945-46.

 Conditions here were terrible; from 60 to 80 beds were avail
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 - 22. Another medical organization was the "RMU" ("ROTA Meditsinskogo Usileniya"), an army company specifically designed for war-time conditions. The RMU was rushed to an emergency area where medical specialists were immediately needed. The RMU was not used by the Red Army after the end of the war except in the Far East where they were in existence as late as 1947.
- 23. The army received excellent food in the Far East before the war, but the quality of the food dropped during the war. The soldiers did not care for the food supplied. the Soviet kolkhozes were suffering from a shortage of manpower, and although women laborers were used, the products of the farms suffered both in quality and quantity as a result of the lack of manpower. Food material in the Far East included locally purchased meat and fish, fresh vegetables in season, or imported tomatoes, pickles, cabbage and other vegetables, all of which were pickled when out of season. Potatoes were supplied locally except in dry seasons when they were imported from central Siberia. Soy beans and flour were obtained locally and were a constant part of the diet in the Far East and in Central Asia. Bread flour was imported from Europe and baked in the Far East.
- 24. The water supply was supposed to be checked for sanitary quality by a special medical command.

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Apparently the water supply was no serious problem for the army in the Far East. Wells were utilized by the army and by the civilians. Pipe water was available in the hospitals and staff homes. No sewage facilities were available to the general population. The Army maintained anomed guard over its wells in Voroshilov for two reasons: first to prevent poisoning and second to reserve the wells for army use only.

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by the pharmacy in subdivided form, (i.e. immediately ready for dispensing); luminal was available there in tablet form.

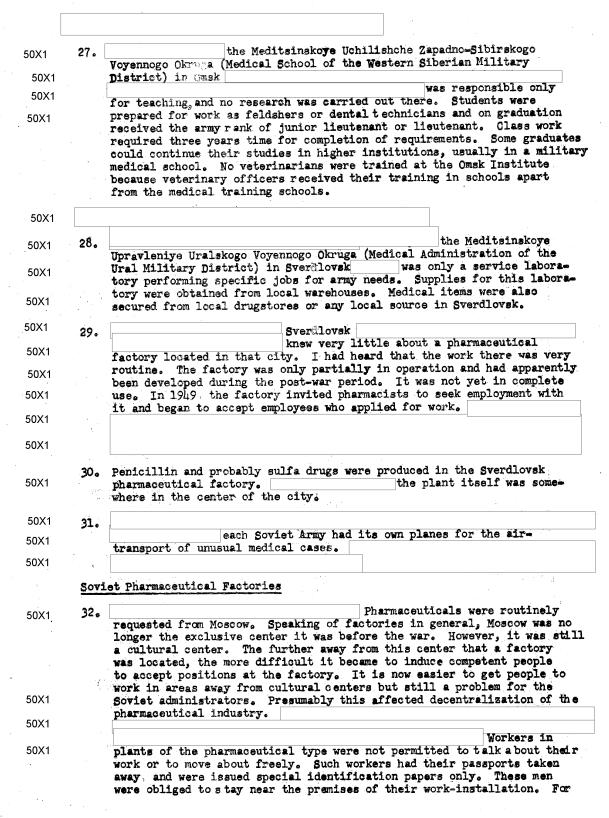
26. The medical examination received by Army prospects was performed in the central city of an oblast by the city Army Commission who drafted local doctors for the specific task of determining the physical fitness of the prospective draftees. The doctors were dismissed after this job was done. The examination was comprehensive and included examination of eyes, ears, blood, urine, x-ray, hemorrhoids, etc. Apparently very few men were rejected during wartime; even at the present time few rejectees are found. Before the war many men were disqualified; now those formerly rejected were being accepted.

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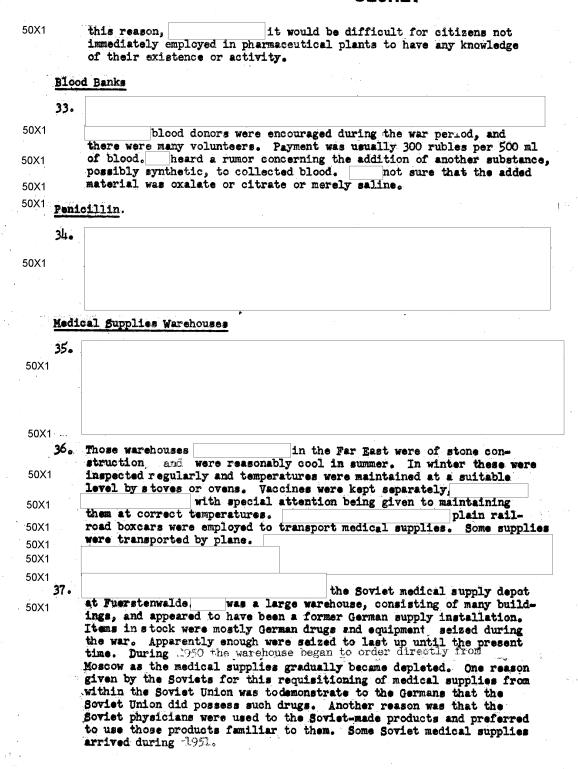
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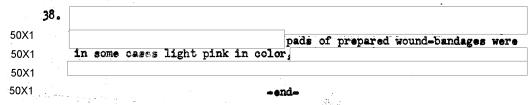


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Strain Company

Other Critical Medical Supplies



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Water Street